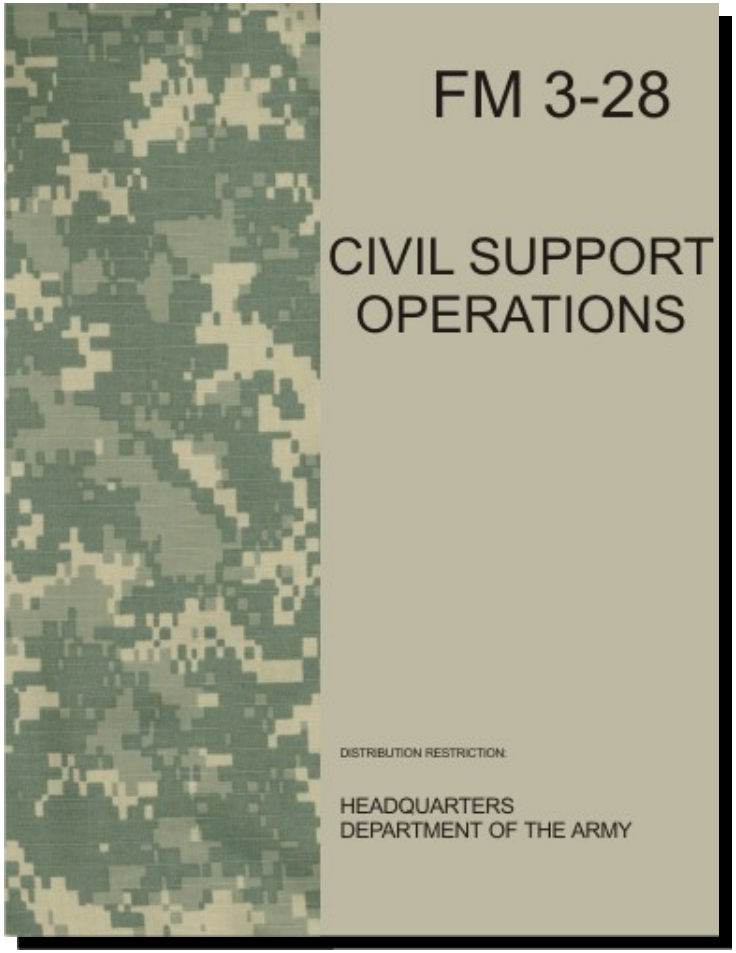


FM 3-28

Civil Support Operations

August 2010

FM 3-28 Civil Support Operations

- Comprehensive update of Army domestic operations doctrine; first since FM 100-19 (1993)
  - Expands FM 3-0 primary tactical tasks for civil support operations
  - "Hands-on" reference on how the Army (Regular, Reserve, and National Guard) supports civil authorities within the U.S. and its territories
  - Helps Army Regulars, Reservists, National Guard, and civilians understand what the others are doing (and can't do)
- The main audience is battalion, brigade, division, and ASCC headquarters. Second audience is military education. Third audience is interagency.
- This document is not perfect, and civil support continues to evolve. CADD goal is to develop a multi-service publication with USMC in late FY 2011 or early FY 2012.

Challenges

- Balance between Title 32 (NG) and Title 10 (RA, AR, and federalized NG)
  - Critical and major comments resolved through numerous workshops and reviews
  - Politically sensitive issues concerning State and Federal military forces
- Legal and operational sufficiency:
  - Constraints – What Soldiers must do
  - Restraints – What Soldiers cannot do
  - Operations – What commanders and leaders should do, given constraints and restraints
- Right tactical focus and considerations
- Style that supports use by military and reference for civilians

The Stakeholders

- TRADOC (Doctrine)
- NORTHCOM (DOD mission)
- ARNORTH (Primary Title 10)
- ARPAC (DOD mission and force provider)
- FORSCOM (force provider)
- National Guard (primary executer)
  - 54 National Guard elements
  - The National Guard Bureau
  - The Army National Guard Office
- Dept of Homeland Security (Cabinet Authority and national doctrine)
  - FEMA

Face-to-Face Engagement

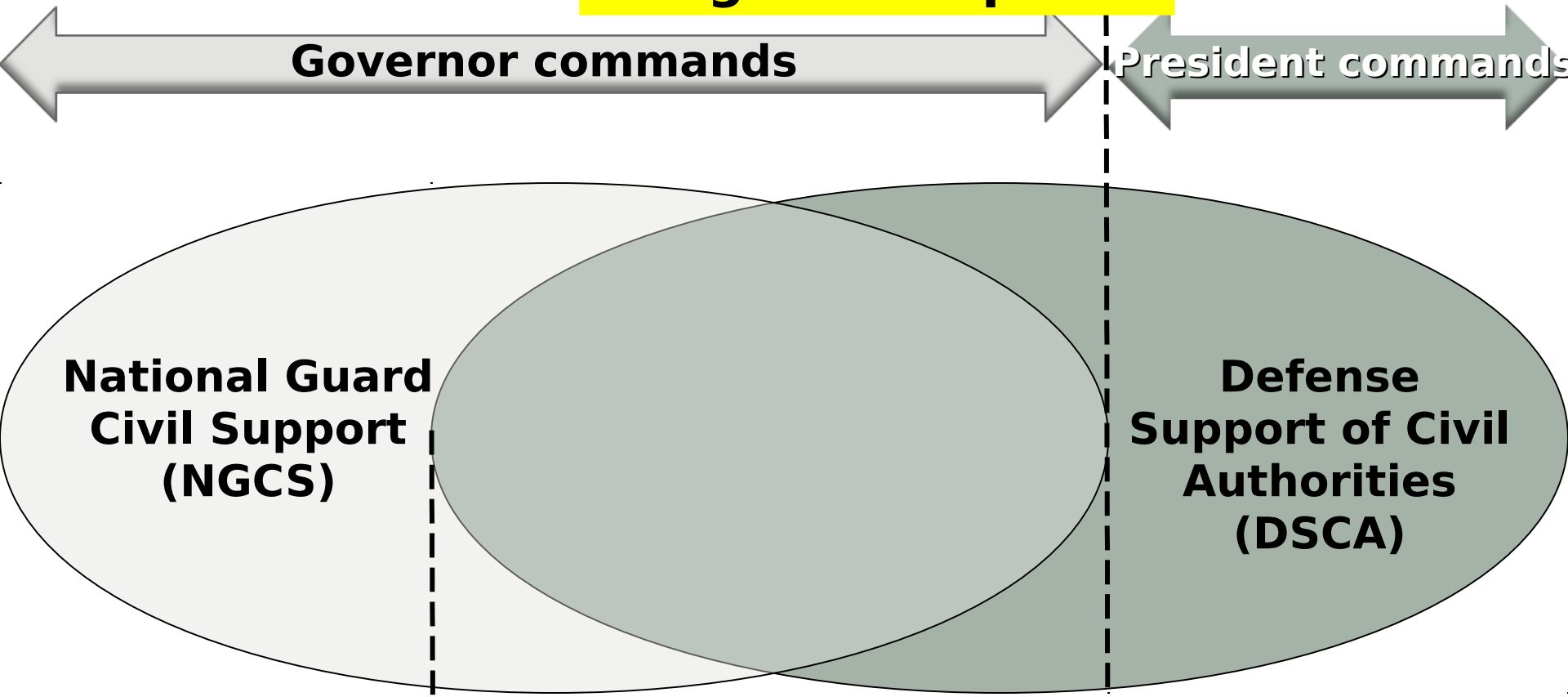
- Participation in Exercises
  - Vibrant Response
  - Vigilant Shield
  - Discussions with ARNORTH staff in the field
- Direct support from ARNG team (MG Trost, COL Tutko)
- FM 3-28 Stakeholder Workshops (x3)
- Homeland Defense ICDT (Oct 08 - present)
- QDR development panel (09 –10)
- SME review (i.e. FEMA & DCO)
- DSCA Handbook (Jul 09 – present)
- Adjutants General Conference (Feb 09)
- Council of Colonels (Dec 09)
- Formal stakeholder staffing (6)
- ARNORTH CG & staff review at Ft.

New or Expanded Discussion -

- Civil support operations of Army National Guard, Army Reserve, and Regular Army.
  - Local response (including “immediate response” by federal forces)
  - State response and State National Guard
  - Federal response and Federal military forces
- How the Army interfaces with joint and civilian organizations
  - Responsibilities of local, state and federal civilian organizations
  - NGO involvement
- Mission command challenges
  - Parallel and “dual-status” chains of command
  - Direction by civilian authorities
  - Legal requirements
  - Evolving capabilities and responsibilities
- CBRNE incidents and specialized organizations such as the CCMRF*, CERFP*, and WMD-CST*

*CBRNE Consequence Management Response Force
*CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package
* Weapons of Mass Destruction – Civil Support Team

Range of Response


Governor commands
President commands
National Guard Civil Support (NGCS)
Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)
National Guard in State Active Duty status
National Guard in Title 32 Duty status
All Regular; Reserve; and National Guard forces in Title 10 status

Fundamentals for Civil Support

1. The overriding purpose of civil support is to save lives, alleviate suffering, and protect property.
2. The law impacts every aspect of civil support--who has jurisdiction; who responds; the restraints and constraints imposed on Soldiers.
3. Civilian officials direct civil support efforts. They set the priorities. The Army supports them.
4. All costs associated with civil support missions must be documented .
5. The military end state is reached when civil authorities can fulfill their responsibilities without military assistance.

Civil Support Primary Tasks

Domestic Disaster Response
- Respond to natural and man-made disasters
- All hazards except CBRNE incidents

Support Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies
- Direct and Indirect support
- During disaster
- Civil disturbances
- Provide equipment and training
- Support counter drug efforts
- Support border security

Domestic CBRNE Incident Response
- Respond to CBRNE incidents
- Terrorism using CBRNE
- Accidents involving toxic materials
- Pandemic Response
  - Influenza
  - Other human diseases
  - Animal diseases
  - Crop infestation

New!

Provide Other Designated Support
- Special security events
- National special security events
- Protect critical infrastructure
- Wildfire response
- Augment civilian agencies
  - Public health
  - FAA
  - Im

FM 3-28 Organization

Chapters

- Chapter 1: The Domestic Environment
- Chapter 2: A Comprehensive Approach for Civil Support
- Chapter 3: Provide Support for Domestic Disasters
- Chapter 4: Provide support for Domestic CBRNE Incidents
- Chapter 5: Provide Support for Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies
- Chapter 6: Provide Other Designated Support
- Chapter 7: Legal Considerations
- Chapter 8: Sustainment – Logistics and Personnel Services
- Chapter 9: Sustainment – Health Service Support

Appendixes

- A: Planning Checklists
- B: Safety
- C: National Guard Civil Support Teams
- D: CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package
- E: CBRNE Consequence Management Response Force
- F: Airspace Command and Control
- G: Search and Rescue
- H: Unmanned Aerial Systems
- I: Incident Command and Support Sections
- J: AUTL Crosswalk
- K: Media Considerations